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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/736,474	12/15/2003	Michael P. DeGeorge	CRNC.109894	3478
46169 7590 01/06/2009 SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P. Intellectual Property Department 2555 GRAND BOULEVARD KANSAS CITY, MO 64108-2613				
EXAMINER				
WOODS, TERESA S				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/736,474

Applicant(s)

DEGEORGE ET AL.

Examiner

TERESA WOODS

Art Unit

4114

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-850)
- _____ Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- _____ Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

1. This action is in reply to the application filed on 12/15/2003.
2. Claims 1-53 are currently pending and have been examined.

Objections to Claims

3. The claim 41 of the disclosure is objected to, because of a typographical error. The phrase "*accessing module for*" is used twice in the sentence. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The limitation *not converted to Coordinated Universal Time* is a negative limitation which does not positively claim the meets and the bounds. For the purposes of this examination, the examiner interprets the limitations as the time zone in a dbtimezone format.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. Claims 1-6, 8-11, 19-23, 26-37, 40, 45-46, 49-50 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being unpatentable by Wilcox (US 2005/0002483 A1).

8. ***Claim 1:***

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

A method in a computing environment for determining and storing a time zone for healthcare information for a patient, the method comprising:

- *receiving healthcare information for a patient* (see at least ¶0017; claim 5 line 12);

- *obtaining a time zone rule that applies to the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 1; ¶0014; claim 3, lines 1-5);
- *utilizing the time zone rule to determine a time zone associated with the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014, claim 3, lines 1-5);
- *storing the time zone associated with the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017, claim 1).

9. Claim 2:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone rule applies the time zone of the location of the patient* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0009, ¶0017; claim 5).

10. Claim 3:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *determining whether the patient location is available and if so, obtaining the time zone associated with the patient location* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0009, ¶0014, ¶0017; claim 5).

11. Claim 4:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein if the patient location is not available, determining whether the time zone is specified by an interface (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).*

12. Claim 5:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein if the time zone is not specified by the interface, applying the time zone of an end user (see at least ¶0014).*

13. Claim 6:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone rule is to apply a user-entered time zone (see at least ¶0014) .*

14. Claim 8:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone rule is to apply the time zone of the location associated with a user entering the healthcare information for a patient (see at least ¶0009, ¶0014).*

15. Claim 9:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *further comprising: obtaining the user location and time zone of the user location (see at least ¶0009, ¶0014).*

16. Claim 10:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the healthcare information is one or more clinical event results (see at least ¶0015, ¶0017; claim 4).*

17. Claim 11:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the healthcare information is one or more user interactions with the system (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0017; claim 5) .*

18. Claim 19:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone of the user location is the determined by accessing a staff scheduling database (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017; claim 1, claim 5).*

19. Claim 20:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone of the user location is based on the location of a user device (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017; claim 1, claim 5).*

20. Claim 21:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone of the user location is the user login preference*
(see at least ¶0009) .

21. Claim 22:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone of the user location is determined by the server device setup* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0009) .

22. Claim 23:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *receiving a request for healthcare information for a patient* (see at least ¶0017, claim 5, line 12);
- *obtaining the time zone stored for the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014, claim 3, lines 1-5) ;
- *displaying the date and time for the healthcare information in the stored time zone* (see at least ¶0015, ¶0016).

23. Claim 26:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *a receiving module for receiving healthcare information for a patient (see at least Abstract, ¶0017, claim 1, claim 4) ;*
- *obtaining module for obtaining a time zone rule that applies to the healthcare information (see at least Abstract, ¶0017, claim 1, claim 4);*
- *a utilizing module for utilizing the time zone rule to determine a time zone associated with the healthcare information (see at least Abstract, ¶0014; claim 1, ¶0017, claim 5) ;*
- *a storing module for storing the time zone associated with the healthcare information (see at least ¶¶0009, 0017, claim 1).*

24. Claim 27:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone rule applies the time zone of the location of the patient (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0009, ¶0017 claim 5).*

25. Claim 28:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *a determining module for determining whether the patient location is available and if so (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0009, ¶0014, ¶0017 claim 5),*
- *obtaining the time zone associated with the patient location (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0009, ¶0014, ¶0017 claim 5).*

26. Claim 29:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein if the patient location is not available, determining whether the time zone is specified by an interface (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).*

27. Claim 30:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein if the time zone is specified by the interface, storing the time zone for the healthcare information (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).*

28. Claim 31:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein if the time zone is not specified by the interface, applying the time zone of an end user (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).*

29. Claim 32:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone rule is to apply a user- entered time zone (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014).*

30. Claim 33:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone entered by the user is not converted to Coordinated Universal Time (see at least ¶0016).*

31. Claim 34:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the time zone rule is to apply the time zone of the location of a user entering the healthcare information for a patient (see at least ¶0009, ¶0014).*

32. Claim 35:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *a second obtaining module for obtaining the user location from a staff scheduling database (see at least ¶0008).*

33. Claim 36:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the healthcare information is one or more clinical event results (see at least ¶0015, ¶0017 claim 4) .*

34. Claim 37:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the healthcare information is one or more user interactions with the system (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0017 claim 5).*

35. Claim 45:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *wherein the determining module determines the location of the user by accessing a staff scheduling database (see at least ¶0008).*

36. Claim 46:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *a receiving module for receiving a request for healthcare information for a patient (see at least Fig. 3, ¶0016, ¶0017, claim 5, line 10);*
- *an obtaining module for obtaining the healthcare information (see at least Fig. 3, ¶0017, claim 5, line 10);*
- *a second obtaining module for obtaining the time zone stored for the healthcare information (see at least Fig. 3, ¶0017, claim 5, line 10);*
- *a displaying module for displaying the date and time for the healthcare information in the stored time zone (see at least Fig. 3, ¶0009, ¶0010, ¶0017, claim 5, line 10).*

37. Claim 49:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *means for receiving healthcare information for a patient* (see at least ¶0017, claim 1, line 2);
- *means for obtaining a time zone rule that applies to the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0017, claim 5, line 12);
- *means for utilizing the time zone rule to determine a time zone associated with the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014, claim 3, lines 1-5);
- *means for storing the time zone associated with the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017, claim 1).

38. Claim 50:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *receiving healthcare information for a patient* (see at least ¶0017, claim 5, line 12);
- *obtaining a time zone rule that applies to the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0017, claim 5, line 12);
- *utilizing the time zone rule to determine a time zone associated with the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014, claim 3, lines 1-5, ¶0017, claim 5, line 12);
- *storing the time zone associated with the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017; claim 5, line 12, claim 1).

39. Claim 53:

Wilcox, as shown below, discloses the following limitation:

- *receiving a request for healthcare information for a patient* (see at least Fig. 3, ¶0017, claim 5, line 12);
- *obtaining the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0001);
- *obtaining the time zone stored for the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶0014, claim 3, lines 1-5);
- *displaying the date and time for the healthcare information in the stored time zone* (see at least ¶0009, ¶0010).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 40.** The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 41.** The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

42. Claims 12, 17, 25, 38, 43 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilcox (US PGP 2005/0002483 A1) in view of Teshima (US 6,272,470 B1).

43. Claim 12:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Teshima discloses "*wherein the healthcare information is patient and historical information for the patient*" (see at least Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's criteria for a time zone rule with patient's medical records to avoid the separation of databases among multiple, medical facilities.

44. Claim 17:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Teshima discloses "*wherein the healthcare information is results of one or more clinical events associated with a patient encounter*" (see at least column 1, lines 5-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's criteria for a time zone rule with patient's multiple medical events to save time and resources when diagnosing medical patients.

45. Claim 25:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Teshima discloses “*displaying the healthcare information for the patient in chronological order*” (see at least column 8, line 38 to column 9, line 14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox’s access to a time zone rule with patient’s medical history to provide quality healthcare records for medical patients.

46. Claim 38:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Teshima discloses “*wherein the healthcare information is patient and historical information for the patient*” (see at least Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox’s usage and storage of a time zone rule with patient’s medical records to save time and resources when diagnosing medical patients.

47. Claim 43:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Teshima discloses “*wherein the healthcare information is the result of one or more clinical events associated*

with a patient encounter" (see at least column 1, lines 5-27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's usage and storage of a time zone rule with patient's multiple medical events to save time and resources when diagnosing medical patients.

48. Claim 48:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose *"a second displaying module for displaying the healthcare information for the patient in chronological order"*. However, the Examiner takes **Official Notice** that it is old and well-known in the computer arts for healthcare professional to maintain multiple display-modules. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wilcox's criteria for a time zone rule with multiple display-modules because this would better display accurate patient medical images and records.

- 49.** Claims 7, 13-16, 18, 24, 39-42, 44, 47, 51 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wilcox (US PGP 2005/0002483 A1) in view of Olson (US 5,999,493 A).

50. Claim 7:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses “*wherein the time zone entered by the user is not converted to Coordinated Universal Time*” (see at least Fig. 1, column 4; lines 28-33, column 5; lines 3-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's criteria for a time zone rule with Olson's UTC timestamp because this would provide a more accurate means for transferring healthcare information.

51. Claim 13:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses “*converting the date and time element of the healthcare information into Coordinated Universal Time*” (see at least Fig. 1, column 4; lines 28-33, column 5; lines 3-5). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's criteria for a time zone rule with Olson's UTC timestamp because this would provide a more accurate means for transferring healthcare information.

52. Claim 14:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses “*storing the date and time element of the healthcare information in Coordinated Universal Time* (see at least Fig. 1, column 4, lines 28-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox’s criteria for a time zone rule with the ability to store data by the date and time.

53. Claim 15:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses “*accessing a database to determine the time zone source rule associated with the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 1, column 2, lines 26-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox’s criteria for a time zone rule with the ability to access a database to ensure that data among multiple, medical facilities is accurate.

54. Claim 16:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. In addition, Wilcox as shown also discloses:

- *determining the time zone of the patient location* (see at least, ¶0014, claim 1);
- *storing the time zone of the patient location for the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017, claim 1).

Wilcox does not disclose “*receiving healthcare information for a patient that has an associated date and time element*”. However, Olson in at least column 5, lines 3-5 discloses storing the record according the date and time of the test. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the time zone rule of Wilcox with Olson’s timestamp because this would provide a more accurate means for transferring healthcare information.

55. Claim 18:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. In addition, Wilcox as shown also discloses:

- *receiving healthcare information from a user for a patient* (see at least ¶0017, claim 5, line 12)

- *determining the time zone of the location of the user* (see at least, ¶0014, claim 1);
- *storing the time zone of the user location for the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017, claim 1).

Wilcox does not disclose “*the healthcare information having an associated date and time element*”. However, Olson in at least column 5, lines 3-5 discloses storing the record according the date and time of the test. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the healthcare imaging system of Wilcox with Olson’s timestamp because this would provide a more effective and efficient manner of record keeping.

56. Claim 24:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses “*obtaining the stored date and time in Coordinated Universal Time*” (see at least Fig. 1, column 4, lines 28-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox’s access a time zone rule with the ability to store data by the date and time because it is necessary when synchronizing data among multiple, medical facilities.

57. Claim 39:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose “*a converting module for converting the date and time element of the healthcare information into Coordinated Universal Time*”. However, the Examiner takes **Official Notice** that it is old and well-known in the computer arts for health care to use a means to convert the time and date needed to maintain Wilcox’s time zone rule because it is necessary and beneficial when synchronizing data among multiple, medical facilities.

58. Claim 40:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses “*a second storing module for storing the date and time element of the healthcare information in Coordinated Universal Time*” (see at least Fig. 1, Fig. 2, column 3, line 56 to column 4, lines 56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox’s usage and storage of a time zone rule with a second storing module to better utilize multiple broadcast signals for UTC time.

59. Claim 41:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses “an *accessing module for accessing a database to determine the time zone source rule associated with the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 1, column 2, lines 26-32). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's usage and storage of a time zone rule with the ability to access a database to ensure that data among multiple, medical facilities is accurate.

60. Claim 42:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. In addition, Wilcox as shown also discloses:

- *a determining module for determining the time zone of the patient location* (see at least Fig. 1, ¶¶0009, ¶¶0014; claim 1, ¶¶0017 claim 5);
- *a storing module for storing the time zone of the patient location for the healthcare information* (see at least ¶¶0009, ¶¶0017, claim 1).

Wilcox does not disclose “a *receiving module for receiving healthcare information that has an associated date and time element*”. However, Olson in at least column 5, lines 3-5 discloses storing the record according the date and time of the test. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the storing time zone means of Wilcox with Olson's

timestamp because this would provide a more effective and efficient manner of record keeping.

61. Claim 44:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. In addition, Wilcox as shown also discloses:

- *a receiving module for receiving healthcare information from a user for a patient (see at least ¶0017, claim 5, line 12),*
- *a determining module for determining the time zone of the location of a user (see at least ¶0014; claim 1);*
- *a storing module for storing the time zone of the user for the healthcare information (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017, claim 1).*

Wilcox does not disclose *"the healthcare information having an associated date and time element"*. However, Olson in at least column 5, lines 3-5 discloses storing the record according the date and time of the test. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the patient data time zone rule of Wilcox with Olson's timestamp because this would provide a more accurate means for transferring healthcare information.

62. Claim 47:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejection above. Wilcox does not disclose the following limitation, but Olson discloses *"a third obtaining*

module for obtaining the stored date and time in Coordinated Universal Time" (see at least Fig. 1, Fig. 2, column 3, line 56 to column 4, lines 56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Wilcox's usage and storage of a time zone rule with a third storing module to better utilize multiple broadcast signals for UTC time.

63. Claim 51:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. In addition, Wilcox as shown also discloses:

- *determining the time zone of the patient location* (see at least ¶0014, ¶0017, claim 5, line 12);
- *storing the time zone of the patient location for the healthcare information* (see at least ¶0009, ¶0017, claim 1, claim 5, line 12).

Wilcox does not disclose *"receiving healthcare information for a patient that has an associated date and time element"*. However, Olson in at least column 5, lines 3-5 discloses storing the record according the date and time of the test. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the time zone rule of Wilcox with Olson's timestamp because this would provide a more accurate means for transferring healthcare information.

64. Claim 52:

Wilcox discloses the limitations as shown in the rejections above. In addition, Wilcox as shown also discloses:

- *receiving healthcare information from a user for a patient* (see at least ¶0017; claim 5 line 12),
- *determining the time zone of the location of a user* (see at least Fig. 3, ¶0014, ¶0017, claim 5, line 12);
- *storing the time zone of the user for the healthcare information* (see at least Fig. 3, ¶0009, ¶0017, claim 5, line 12).

Wilcox does not disclose “*the healthcare information having an associated date and time element*”. However, Olson in at least column 5, lines 3-5 discloses storing the record according the date and time of the test. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the time zone rule of Wilcox with Olson's timestamp because this would provide a more accurate means for transferring healthcare information.

Conclusion

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to **Teresa Woods** whose telephone number is **571.270.5509**. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:30am-5:00pm. If

attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, **JAMES A. REAGAN** can be reached at **571.272.6710**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair> . Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at **866.217.9197** (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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